

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. XXVII.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1912.

No. 39.

THE PLAGUE SITUATION.

PORTO RICO.

No case of plague has occurred in Porto Rico since the one reported at La Perla September 12. The total number of human cases reported to the present time remains 57.

During the week ended September 14 two plague-infected rats were found in Puerta de Tierra.

CALIFORNIA.

A plague-infected squirrel was found in Contra Costa County, on August 31 and one in Alameda County September 5. The diagnosis in each case was verified bacteriologically.

HONGKONG, CHINA.

During the week ended August 3 there were reported in Hongkong 15 cases of plague with 13 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

POLIOMYELITIS TRANSMITTED BY THE BITING FLY, *STOMOXYS CALCITRANS*.

Prof. M. J. Rosenau, of Harvard University, announced at a meeting of the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography at Washington, September 26, that he had apparently succeeded in transmitting poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) from sick to well monkeys by the bite of the common biting fly, *Stomoxys calcitrans*. He allowed a number of these flies to bite monkeys sick with poliomyelitis in various stages of the disease and then later allowed these same flies to bite 12 well monkeys. Of the 12 well monkeys thus bitten 6 became sick with well-marked symptoms of poliomyelitis, and of these, 3 died. Three of the 6 monkeys thus infected had diarrhea and symptoms of enteritis during the course of the illness.

The *Stomoxys calcitrans* resembles in size and appearance the common house fly. It is most frequently found in and around stables. It is, however, by no means uncommon in houses. It bites animals as well as man, and sucks their blood, upon which it feeds.

Dr. Rosenau concluded from his experiments that, after the virus of poliomyelitis is taken into the body of the fly by biting an infected animal or person, some time must elapse before the fly is capable of transmitting the disease, and that the period which must thus elapse is probably less than 21 days.

SUBSIDENCE OF OUTBREAK AT LOS ANGELES, CAL.

During the week ended September 14 no case of poliomyelitis was reported in Los Angeles. One case, however, was brought into the city from Chino and admitted to the municipal hospital.

A SQUIRREL DESTROYER.**AN EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL METHOD OF DESTROYING
GROUND SQUIRRELS.**

By JOHN D. LONG, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

In May, 1912, after a careful study of the ground-squirrel situation in California, it seemed certain that the destruction of squirrels by means of poisoned grain and carbon bisulphide by the waste-ball method would be a long, tedious, and expensive process.

The use of poisoned grain while effective is faulty in one essential, namely, the cooperation of the squirrel himself must be obtained, i. e., he must eat the poison or place it in his cheek pouch to carry it to his burrow, and as this cooperation can not always be obtained the method fails to produce complete results. The reasons for this failure are probably as follows: Other natural foods, such as nuts, seeds, grasses, or at times vegetables and fruits, are obtainable and the poisoned grain is not taken; this factor is operative particularly in the wet season; hence the grain can be used most effectively during those months in which there is little or no rain, namely, July, August, September, October, and part of November. During the remainder of the year the results to be obtained by its use are not nearly so good.

Carbon bisulphide used by saturating balls of waste and exploding in the burrow is effective but expensive, and can be used only during the wet season when the ground is damp and will hold the gases of combustion. This substance can also be used by saturating balls of waste, placing in the burrow, closing the same, and allowing the gas to diffuse throughout the burrow. The men in the field, however, are of the opinion that this method is not as effective as where the gas is exploded.

From various observations that have been made, the conclusion has been reached that in order to obtain good results a given area of land must be gone over from four to five times with poisoned grain, preferably in the dry season, when no other food is available. The cost of this procedure is at least 35 cents per acre for all expenses. A few squirrels will, however, be left, and the next year, after the breeding season, these will have multiplied about eightfold.

The difficulty attendant upon destroying these remaining squirrels was recently shown in the Altamont section of Alameda County, where the inspector in charge, after exhausting all means of inducing the squirrels to eat the grain, finally destroyed them by placing a quantity of chlorinated lime in their holes and covering them up.

To effectually destroy squirrels with carbon bisulphide by the waste-ball method the land must be gone over twice at least, the

second time for the purpose of treating burrows found opened subsequent to the first treatment. The cost per hole, with bisulphide at 90 cents per gallon, has been found to vary from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 or more cents. This, with an average infestation of 10 holes per acre, costs from 33.4 to 40 or 45 cents per acre for first treatment and from 20 to 30 cents for second treatment, a total cost per acre of from 61.7 to 75 cents.

This method, while efficient and positive in that the cooperation of the squirrel is not needed, has the drawback that it can not be used in the dry season, the reasons being that the force of the explosion when the gas is ignited dissipates it through cracks in the earth before sufficient time for diffusion has elapsed, and there is danger of producing extensive fires in grain fields, forests, etc. Its use, therefore, is limited to that season of the year when the ground is wet and free from cracks and when the vegetation is green and noninflammable.

In view of the above-mentioned considerations, I requested Passed Assistant Surgeons Currie and Simpson to participate in a discussion for the purpose of developing some other method of squirrel destruction which should possess the following requisites:

1. Efficiency.
2. Applicability during the entire year, without regard to season.
3. Low cost of construction, maintenance, and operation.
4. Light weight and easy operation.

Experiments were carried out at the Federal laboratory under our joint supervision, and trials were made with calcium carbide, chlorine, carbon tetrachloride, and other agents, with varying results.

Finally in attempting to assist the combustion of carbon bisulphide by pumping air into a burrow with a foot bellows the fire was extinguished without the operator's knowing it, but the guinea pig at the other end of the burrow died from the action of the gas resulting from the evaporation of the bisulphide. Numerous experiments were then made with fans run by dry cells and a motor, with fans run by hand, with a foot bellows, with hand bellows, etc., the idea being to effect the death of the animal with the least amount of bisulphide and in the minimum time.

As a result of the experience gained, I developed the pump shown in the illustrations. It meets the requirements previously outlined. The first two pumps were constructed, under my immediate direction, by Messrs. A. A. Patton and William Duncan. The weight of the pump loaded with 9 pints of bisulphide, the capacity of the reservoir, is 25 pounds. The amount of bisulphide required for each hole is 15 c. c. (one-half ounce).

Refined bisulphide only is used in the apparatus, as it was found that the sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphuric acid, sulphur, etc., in solution in the crude bisulphide rapidly corroded the metal. The price per gallon is the same as the crude. It contains carbon bisulphide, 99.92 per cent; sulphur in solution, 0.08 per cent. It contains no hydrogen sulphide or sulphuric acid.

The apparatus is used as follows: Insert the hose in the squirrel hole at least 1 foot; then run one-half ounce of bisulphide from the reservoir into the measuring cup; then turn cock with handle down to allow liquid to run into vaporizing chamber, meanwhile cover-

ing hole with dirt with the aid of a mattock. Then pump 30 strokes. This equals 12 cubic feet of a 1.5 per cent bisulphide gas. Withdraw the hose, close hole opening by stamping in the dirt with the heel and proceed to the next hole. The whole operation of inserting the hose, measuring the bisulphide, covering the hole, and pumping in the gas requires from 45 seconds to 1 minute and 10 seconds, depending upon the hardness of the ground. The average time is about 1 minute per hole.

Laboratory experiments show that the animal is but little disturbed by the gas. He makes no effort to escape, does not struggle nor seek fresh air, and in from 10 to 15 minutes after the gas is pumped in falls over, and in from 30 to 45 minutes is dead.

Of the few holes opened by squirrels after treatment a number show indications of having been opened from the outside, the presumption being that the animal was absent when his burrow was treated and returned later and dug it open.

The cost per individual hole treated is as follows:

One-half ounce carbon bisulphide, at 90 cents per gallon----	\$0.0035
Labor, at \$75 per month (1 minute)-----	.0060
	<hr/> .0095

Our experience so far indicates that a man can average about 40 holes per hour in heavily infested ground, and about 30 holes per hour taking the ground as it comes. About 95 per cent of the holes have remained closed after the first treatment. The 5 per cent that are opened are treated in a few days, or a week later, by one or two men sent to look over the land for this purpose.

The cost therefore will be about as outlined below, but further and more extensive work will be needed to establish a fair average cost.

Cost per acre, infestation 10 holes per acre.

Squirrel destructor:	
First time-----	\$0.15
Second time-----	.05
	<hr/> .20
Poisoned grain-----	.35
Carbon bisulphide, waste-ball method-----	.68

The men using the pump have been able to treat from 200 to 250 holes with each gallon of bisulphide, whereas with the waste-ball method from 50 to 60 holes per gallon is considered good.

The apparatus is made principally of galvanized iron, 18 gauge, and can be constructed in quantities for about \$10 for each machine.

The total equipment needed for each man is a pump and a mattock for closing holes.



FIG. 1.—THE SQUIRREL DESTROYER, NOTE MEASURING DEVICE AND THREE WAY COCK UNDER RESERVOIR. WEIGHT OF MACHINE, READY FOR USE AND WITH $1\frac{1}{2}$ GALLONS OF CARBON BISULPHIDE IN RESERVOIR, 25 POUNDS. (United States Public Health Service)



FIG. 2.—MAN WITH OUTFIT LOOKING FOR SQUIRREL BURROWS. COMPLETE OUTFIT CONSISTS OF A SQUIRREL DESTRUCTOR AND MATTOCK. (United States Public Health Service.)



FIG. 3.—DESTRUCTOR READY FOR USE, SHOWING HOSE INSERTED IN BURROW AND OPERATOR MEASURING OFF ONE-HALF OUNCE OF CARBON BISULPHIDE. (United States Public Health Service.)



FIG. 4.—OPERATOR CLOSING THE MOUTH OF THE BURROW AROUND THE INSERTED HOSE WHILE THE CARBON BISULPHIDE IS RUNNING INTO THE VAPORIZING CHAMBER. (United States Public Health Service.)



FIG. 5.—OPERATOR PUMPING 30 STROKES AND THEREBY FORCING INTO BURROW 12 CUBIC FEET OF A 1.5 PER CENT VAPOR OF CARBON BISULPHIDE. (United States Public Health Service.)



FIG. 6.—OPERATOR CLOSING WITH HEEL THE HOLE LEFT
IN THE BURROW MOUTH BY WITHDRAWAL OF HOSE
(United States Public Health Service.)



FIG. 7.—OPERATORS AT WORK WITH SQUIRREL DESTRUCTORS IN CALIFORNIA
(United States Public Health Service.)

UNITED STATES.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HYGIENE.

[Adopted since July 1, 1911.]

SEATTLE, WASH.

COMMON DRINKING CUPS, USE OF, PROHIBITED IN PUBLIC AND SEMIPUBLIC PLACES.

SECTION 1. The use of public and common drinking cups, glasses, or vessels of any kind to be used in common, for the purpose of drinking therefrom, in railway stations, either steam, electric, or cable, in public or private schools, public buildings, halls, churches, theaters, markets, playgrounds, parks, stores, factories, or manufacturing establishments in the city of Seattle, is hereby prohibited on and after January 1, 1912.

SEC. 2. No person, copartnership, or corporation, in charge or control of any railway station, either steam, electric, or cable, public or private school, public building, hall, church, theater, market, playground, park, store, factory, or manufacturing establishment, or any other public place whatsoever, shall furnish, provide, place, or expose or allow to be furnished, provided, placed, or exposed any cup, glass, or any other drinking vessel at any place where the public or more than one particular individual may or can have access to or the use of such vessels or where such vessels may or can be used in common by the public or by more than one particular individual in any railway station, either steam, electric, or cable, public or private school, public building, hall, church, theater, market, playground, park, store, factory, or manufacturing establishment, or any other place whatsoever, under his, her, or its control, in the city of Seattle on and after January 1, 1912.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of the above sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment not to exceed 30 days, or both such fine and imprisonment, and each day's failure to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance shall constitute an additional and separate offense.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force 30 days from and after its passage and approval, if approved by the mayor; otherwise it shall take effect at the time it shall become a law under the provisions of the city charter.

[Ordinance No. 28383, adopted Nov. 13, 1911.]

UNION (TOWNSHIP), N. J.

NUISANCES.

SEC. 3. That the following offenses are, and are hereby, declared nuisances:

(a) Allowing or permitting any night soil, garbage, or any offensive or decomposing solid or fluid matter or substance to leak or ooze or escape from any cart or wagon or vessel in which the same may be conveyed or carried.

(b) The carrying or conveying through any street any substance which has been removed from any privy vault or cesspool, unless the same shall be inclosed in air-tight receptacles.

(c) Pumping out of cesspools and allowing the contents thereof to flow over the premises for fertilizing or other purposes.

(d) Spitting upon the floors of public buildings and of public conveyances.

(e) The carrying on by any person or persons or corporation of any trade, manufacture, or business within the township which may be obnoxious or offensive to the inhabitants of said township or any part thereof, and which may be attended by noisome and offensive odors, without having first obtained a permit from this board; such permit to be granted only on such terms and conditions as shall be from time to time prescribed by said board, to which terms and conditions the applicant or applicants for such permit shall subscribe before receiving said permit, and such permit shall not be transferable in case of sale or transfer of the business, in which case a new application must be made in the name of the parties who propose to conduct the business; and the said trade, manufacture, or business may be at any time summarily abated in case of failure or neglect to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit, and any such trade, manufacture, or business which may be established within the township without having first obtained the permit hereinbefore provided for shall be summarily abated.

SEC. 4. That any person who shall commit any offense specified in section 3 of this ordinance shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

SEC. 5. That any person who shall carelessly, negligently, or willfully aid in or contribute to the doing of any act dangerous to life or detrimental to the health of any human being, except for justifiable motives for adequate reasons, or who shall omit any precaution reasonable and proper to prevent or remove danger or detriment to life or health of any human being, shall be liable to a penalty of \$25.

SEC. 6. That the accumulation of any decaying animal or vegetable substance or substances, or of other offensive matter in the form of rubbish, garbage, or offal, in or upon any lot, street, or highway, or in or upon any public or private place, and allowing the same to remain in or upon any such lot, street, highway, public or private place, until the same shall become hazardous to health, or until the same shall by reason of offensive odors become a source of discomfort to persons living or passing in the vicinity thereof, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and any person or persons who shall allow any such accumulations, or who shall aid therein, shall be liable to a penalty of \$25.

SEC. 7. That the pollution of any stream, well, spring, or reservoir of water used for drinking purposes is hereby prohibited, and any person or persons who shall cause such pollution, or who shall aid therein, shall be liable to a penalty of \$25.

SEC. 8. That the construction of any drain or sewer, or the pouring out of fouled liquids on the surface of the ground in such manner as to become the source from which offensive odors shall emanate, or in such manner as to pollute the ground, air, or water to the risk or detriment of the health of persons living or passing in the vicinity thereof, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and any person or persons who shall cause or maintain, or who shall aid in causing or maintaining any such nuisance, shall be liable to a penalty of \$25.

SEC. 9. That the storage of animal refuse or decayable or putrescible matter in liquid or solid form in any vault, cesspool, or other receptacle in such manner as to endanger health, or in such manner that the same shall, by reason of offensive odors emanating therefrom, become a source of discomfort to persons living or passing in the vicinity thereof, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and any person or persons causing or maintaining any such nuisance, or aiding therein, shall be liable to a penalty of \$25.

SEC. 10. That the overflow of any foul liquids or gases into any place where they may become injurious to health, or the keeping or forming such sunken places or excavations upon any lot or land as accumulate foul water or offensive animal or vegetable matter, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and any person or persons who shall cause or maintain any such nuisance or who shall aid in causing or maintaining the same, shall be liable to a penalty of \$25.

SEC. 11. That the keeping of any tenement house or other house or building, or any part thereof, in such a state of uncleanness, or the crowding of persons in any tenement house in such a manner as to endanger the health of the persons dwelling therein, is hereby declared to be a nuisance; and any person or persons through whose act such state of uncleanness shall be caused, and any person or persons by whom such crowding shall be caused shall be liable to a penalty of \$25.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 11, 1911.]

YONKERS, N. Y.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of every person knowing of any individual in the city of Yonkers sick or infected with a contagious or infectious disease in which there is danger of an epidemic, to at once report to the health officer the facts in regard to the disease, conditions, and dwelling place of such sick persons; and no person shall interfere with or obstruct the entrance, inspection, and examination of any such building or house or the examination of such sick person by the health officer or other persons authorized by the commissioner of public safety, when there has been reported the case of a person sick with the aforesaid contagious or infectious disease at any place within the city of Yonkers.

SEC. 11. The health officer is hereby authorized and empowered to declare that any house, building, section, or locality within the city is infected with a contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease, and to designate such house, building, section, or locality in such instrument, and also by printed or written notices and by setting yellow flags upon any building. Also to barricade streets to prevent passage through such infected district, section, or locality; and it shall be unlawful, and all persons are hereby forbidden passing out of or into any such house, building, section, locality, or district so designated as infected with a contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease, without first obtaining from the health officer a permit to do so.

SEC. 12. Every physician residing in the city of Yonkers, and every physician who shall at any time practice his profession in the city of Yonkers, must report in writing to health officer, within 24 hours after discovery by him, any and every person sick, affected with, or attacked by any of the following-named diseases, viz: Cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, diphtheria, typhus fever, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, typhoid fever, relapsing fever, measles, scarlet fever, and pulmonary tuberculosis, and any cases of contagious or infectious diseases in which there is danger of an epidemic. Such report shall specify any and every person sick, the residence of such person by street and number, the sex, age, and disease, whether one or more families live in the house, how the disease was contracted if known, the occupation of the patient or parent of patient, the condition of the premises.

SEC. 13. No person shall, within the city of Yonkers, without permission of the health officer, carry or remove, or cause or permit to be carried or removed, any person sick with smallpox or any other contagious or infectious disease in which there is a danger of an epidemic, or remove or cause to be removed any such person from any building or vessel to any other building or vessel or to the shore or to or from any vehicle in any part of said city. Nor shall any person, by any exposure of any individual sick of any contagious or infectious disease, or of the body of such person, or by any negligent act connected therewith, or in respect to the care and custody thereof, or by needless exposure of himself, cause or contribute to or promote the spread of disease from any such person or from any dead body.

SEC. 14. School teachers or any person connected with the schools shall not be allowed to attend or visit the schools while any dangerous contagious disease exists in the house in which they live, unless by a special permit from the health officer.

SEC. 14a. School children shall not be allowed to attend school while any contagious disease exists in the house in which they live, excepting where the contagious disease is well isolated; the children of unaffected families of an apartment house may attend if given permission by the health officer.

SEC. 15. In cases of diphtheria, no person from the infected house shall be permitted to resume school attendance until 28 days from the occurrence of the last case in the house, or until a bacteriological examination shows no diphtheretic germs in the throat.

SEC. 16. In cases of scarlet fever, no person from the infected house shall be allowed to resume school attendance until 42 days from the occurrence of the last case in the house, or until desquamation has entirely ceased.

SEC. 17. In cases of measles, the infected person and those in the same house or apartment who have never been affected shall not be allowed to resume school attendance until 14 days from the occurrence of the last case in said house or apartment. This rule does not apply in any sense to those persons who may once have been infected with the measles.

SEC. 18. No children of a family affected by any dangerous contagious disease shall be permitted to attend school until the premises have been properly fumigated by or under the supervision of the health department and until the superintendent of schools shall receive a certificate from the health officer.

SEC. 19. In cases of diphtheria, the infected person must be properly and thoroughly isolated and remain so isolated for a period of four weeks, or until diphtheria germs can no longer be found in the throat on bacteriological examination.

SEC. 20. In cases of scarlet fever, the infected person must be promptly and thoroughly isolated, and remain so isolated for a period of six weeks, or if the case has been prolonged beyond six weeks until desquamation has entirely ceased.

SEC. 21. In cases of measles, the infected person must be promptly and thoroughly isolated, and remain so isolated for a period of two weeks from the date of the occurrence of the disease.

SEC. 22. No parent, guardian, master, or custodian of any child or minor (having power or authority to prevent) shall permit any child or minor to be unnecessarily exposed, or needlessly expose any other person to the taking or the infection of any contagious disease; and no parent, guardian, master, or custodian of any child, nor any principal, teacher, or manager of any public or private school, shall permit any child to attend any school in the city of Yonkers, whether public or private, who is sick with any contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease, or who resides in any house where there is a person sick with any such disease, until he or she shall have obtained from the health officer permission to attend such school.

SEC. 23. No such permission as hereinbefore provided for shall be granted except on the certificate of a legally qualified physician, approved by the health officer of this bureau, declaring the child or person and the house in which such child or person resides to be free from the infectious or contagious power of the disease of which such child or person was affected.

SEC. 24. Every parent, guardian, master, or person having the care, custody, or control of any minor or other individual shall, to the extent of his means, power, and authority, cause and procure such minor or individual to be so promptly, frequently, and effectually vaccinated that such minor or individual shall not take or be liable to take the smallpox.

It shall be the duty of every person in the city of Yonkers to be and to continue to be effectually vaccinated so as not to take or be liable to take the smallpox.

SEC. 25. No person shall be allowed to attend any public or private school unless he or she furnishes evidence of having been properly vaccinated.

SEC. 26. It shall be unlawful for any person—

(a) To bring into the city of Yonkers any person having a contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease or who within one month shall have been so affected.

(b) To come into or within the limits of the city of Yonkers, being at the time infected with or laboring under any contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease, or who within one month shall have been so affected.

(c) To visit the rooms or apartments occupied by any person affected with or laboring under any infectious, contagious, or pestilential disease; or the rooms or apartments of any person attending upon or nursing the person so affected; *Provided*, That this prohibition shall not apply to the person or persons or physicians in attendance upon or having charge of such sick person.

(d) To attend at the house or building in which any person shall have died of any contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease the funeral of such diseased person; provided that this prohibition shall not apply to the undertaker in charge of such funeral, the physician who shall have been in attendance, or the immediate family to which such deceased person belonged residing in the same house.

(e) To bring into or within the city of Yonkers any article of wearing apparel, bed clothing, or clothing of any kind which shall have been used by any person who shall have been affected by or died of any contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease, or by the family or attendants of any such sick or deceased person.

(f) To bring into the city of Yonkers the body of any person that shall have died of any contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease except in conformity with the requirements of the State department of health.

(g) For any person afflicted with a contagious disease or who has recently been exposed to such contagion, to change his or her residence in the city of Yonkers without permission of the health officer.

(h) To buy, or sell, or give away any rags from any person dead of, or family infected with, any contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease or dispose of the same in any other manner except burning, or to buy or sell or give away bed clothing or secondhand clothing of any description that has been used by any person dead of or family infected or sick with any contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease without such articles having been first thoroughly disinfected under the direction of an inspector of the health bureau.

(i). *Provided, however,* That sections *a, b, c, f, and g* of this section shall not apply to such person or persons for whom a permit in writing shall have been obtained from the health officer to do the acts therein forbidden and such permit shall have been filed in the office of the health bureau before so doing.

SEC. 27. In every case of infectious, contagious, or pestilential disease, the apartments in which such case occurs shall, upon the recovery or removal of the patient, be thoroughly disinfected; the floor, woodwork, etc., of the room shall be washed and the walls and ceilings whitewashed after such disinfection, and every article therein contained shall be disinfected under the direction of an inspector of the health bureau. And in every case of contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease the soiled linen, etc., of the person or family infected shall not be sent out, but be washed in the house, after being properly disinfected, and no article shall be removed from the room until after such article has been properly disinfected.

SEC. 28. No person shall be allowed to engage in the business of baking or of handling meat intended to be sold for human consumption who is afflicted with any contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease, and no person or persons shall employ or cause to be employed in the business of baking or of handling meat intended to be sold for human consumption any person so afflicted.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 26, 1911.]

PLAGUE.

RECORD OF PLAGUE INFECTION.

Places.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number of rodents found infected since May, 1907.
California:				
Cities—				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908.....	Oct. 23, 1908.....	None.....	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911.....	Dec. 1, 1908.....	do.....	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 27, 1907.....	None.....	do.....	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1908.....	1 squirrel.
Counties—				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 26, 1909.....	Wood rat, Oct. 17, 1909.	Sept. 5, 1912.....	259 squirrels and 1 wood rat
Contra Costa.....	July 21, 1911.....	None.....	Aug. 31, 1912.....	1,115 squirrels.
Fresno.....	None.....	do.....	Oct. 27, 1911.....	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	do.....	do.....	July 13, 1911.....	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 6, 1911.....	6 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 5, 1910.....	do.....	June 8, 1911.....	22 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911.....	do.....	Aug. 26, 1911.....	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	None.....	do.....	Jan. 29, 1910.....	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 23, 1910.....	do.....	Oct. 5, 1910.....	23 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	None.....	do.....	May 17, 1910.....	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	do.....	do.....	June 2, 1911.....	13 squirrels.
Louisiana:				
City—				
New Orleans.....	do.....	July 27, 1912.....	None.....	1 rat.
Washington:				
City—				
Seattle.....	Oct. 30, 1907.....	Sept. 21, 1911.....	do.....	25 rats.

PLAGUE-INFECTED SQUIRRELS, CALIFORNIA.

During the week ended September 7, 1912, there were examined for plague infection 47 squirrels from Alameda County, 139 from Contra Costa County, and 62 from Stanislaus County. One squirrel from Alameda County and 1 from Contra Costa County were found infected.

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	Sept. 7, 1912	1	¹ 124	78	.....
Oakland.....	do.....	30	² 547	442	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	3	³ 1,481	949	.....
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle.....	do.....	.....	1,022	960	.....

¹ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 91; *Mus musculus*, 33.² Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 480; *Mus musculus*, 67.³ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 966; *Mus alexandrinus*, 168; *Mus musculus*, 187; *Mus rattus*, 160.

EXAMINATION OF RATS AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

During the week ended September 11, 1912, there were examined at New Orleans, La., for plague infection, 669 rats, and during the week ended September 18, 1912, there were examined 553 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

Correction.

In the Public Health Reports of September 6, 1912, page 1491, the total number of rats collected and examined at New Orleans, La., during the week ended August 14, 1912, was erroneously given as 64. The number should have been given as 640.

SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED, CALIFORNIA.

During the week ended September 7, 1912, positive diagnosis was made of 2 plague-infected ground squirrels found in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, as follows: Alameda County, September 5, 1 squirrel; Contra Costa County, August 31, 1 squirrel.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.**CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 7, 1912.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1	.....	Manchester, N. H.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	1	Norristown, Pa.....	2	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	.....	1	New York, N. Y.....	5	1
Cumberland, Md.....	.....	1	Plainfield, N. J.....	.....	1
Jersey City, N. J.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	2	.....
Lowell, Mass.....	1	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	.....	1
Lynn, Mass.....	.....	1			

ERYSIPELAS.**CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 7, 1912.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	.....	1	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	.....	New York, N. Y.....	4	1
Erie, Pa.....	.....	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....

PELLAGRA.

During the week ended September 7, 1912, pellagra was reported by city health officers as follows: Montgomery, Ala., 1 death; Richmond, Va., 1 death.

PNEUMONIA.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES
FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 7, 1912.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.		1	New Bedford, Mass.		4
Baltimore, Md.		8	Newburyport, Mass.		1
Berkeley, Cal.		1	New Orleans, La.		6
Binghamton, N. Y.	1		Newport, Ky.	1	1
Boston, Mass.		11	New York, N. Y.		47
Cambridge, Mass.		2	Niagara Falls, N. Y.		2
Chelsea, Mass.		2	North Adams, Mass.		2
Chicago, Ill.	7	45	Oakland, Cal.		2
Cincinnati, Ohio.		3	Passaic, N. J.		5
Cleveland, Ohio.	3	1	Philadelphia, Pa.	12	23
Dayton, Ohio.		4	Pittsburgh, Pa.	7	12
Elizabeth, N. J.		2	Pittsfield, Mass.		1
Fall River, Mass.		3	Providence, R. I.		1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1		Richmond, Va.		4
Homestead, Pa.		1	Schenectady, N. Y.		1
Lawrence, Mass.		1	Springfield, Mass.		1
Los Angeles, Cal.		4	Taunton, Mass.		1
Lowell, Mass.		2	Toledo, Ohio.		3
Lynn, Mass.		1	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	
Malden, Mass.		2	Williamsport, Pa.		2
Montclair, N. J.		1	Yonkers, N. Y.		2
Newark, N. J.		3			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES
FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 7, 1912.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.	2		Los Angeles, Cal.	4	2
Baltimore, Md.	2		New Castle, Pa.	1	
Chicago, Ill.	7		New Orleans, La.	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.		2	New York, N. Y.	3	4
Dayton, Ohio.	3	1	Philadelphia, Pa.	2	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1		San Diego, Cal.	2	1
Hartford, Conn.		3	Springfield, Mass.	1	

RABIES.

During the week ended September 7, 1912, there was reported at Chicago, Ill., one death from rabies.

TETANUS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES
FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 7, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
New Orleans, La.		1	Richmond, Va.		1
New York, N. Y.		1	Toledo, Ohio.		1
Oakland, Cal.		1	Wilmington, N. C.		1
Philadelphia, Pa.	3	1			

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES.

CITY REPORTS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by City Health Authorities for the Week Ended Sept. 7, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Carbondale, Pa.....	2	.....	Oakland, Cal.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	3	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	9	4
La Crosse, Wis.....	1	.....	Richmond, Va.....	1	.....
New Orleans, La.....	1	.....	Spokane, Wash.....	2	.....
Newport, Ky.....	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	1	.....

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, State commissioner of health of Pennsylvania, reported September 20 that at that time an average of only 1 case of smallpox in 48 hours was being reported at Pittsburgh.

STATE REPORTS.

This table is compiled from reports made to the Bureau of the United States Public Health Service by the health authorities of certain States and shows the number of cases of smallpox notified to the authorities in these States.

The following States report monthly: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Florida, Minnesota, and the District of Columbia report by weeks.

Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 27, 1912.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas:				
Counties—				
Barton.....	July 1-31.....	5	.....
Crawford.....	do.....	2	.....
Linn.....	do.....	1	.....
Montgomery.....	do.....	1	.....
Saline.....	do.....	2	.....
Sedgwick.....	do.....	1	.....
Wilson.....	do.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		13	.....
Minnesota:				
Counties—				
Blue Earth.....	July 30-Aug. 19...	1	.....
Carlton.....	do.....	3	.....
Fillmore.....	Aug. 6-12.....	1	.....
Hennepin.....	Aug. 20-26.....	35	.....
Itasca.....	do.....	1	.....
Lyon.....	July 30-Aug. 26...	4	.....
Mille Lacs.....	July 30-Aug. 5...	1	.....
Mower.....	do.....	1	.....
Ramsey.....	Aug. 6-19.....	20	.....
Rice.....	Aug. 13-26.....	3	.....
Rock.....	Aug. 13-19.....	2	.....
St. Louis.....	do.....	1	.....
Scott.....	Aug. 20-26.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		74	.....

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 27, 1912.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New York:				
Counties—				
Broome.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Cattaraugus.....	do.....	1		
Chautauqua.....	do.....	1		
Clinton.....	do.....	2		
Columbia.....	do.....	3		
Erie.....	do.....	1		
Franklin.....	do.....	1		
Jefferson.....	do.....	1		
New York.....	do.....	2		
Niagara.....	do.....	13		
Onondaga.....	do.....	1		
Oswego.....	do.....	6		
Schenectady.....	do.....	1		
Westchester.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		35		
North Dakota:				
County—				
Walsh.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Ohio:				
Counties—				
Athens.....	Aug. 1-31.....	2		
Darke.....	do.....	10		
Hamilton.....	do.....	3		
Highland.....	do.....	13		
Lucas.....	do.....	7		
Miami.....	do.....	1		
Ross.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		37		
Washington:				
Counties—				
Adams.....	July 1-31.....	5		
Asotin.....	do.....	2		
Benton.....	do.....	1		
Chelan.....	do.....	22		
King.....	do.....	2		
Kittitas.....	do.....	15		
Klickitat.....	do.....	2		
Lincoln.....	do.....	2		
Pierce.....	do.....	2		
Snohomish.....	do.....	4		
Spokane.....	do.....	15		
Walla Walla.....	do.....	1		
Whatcom.....	do.....	1		
Yakima.....	do.....	23		
Total for State.....		97		
Wisconsin:				
Counties—				
Adams.....	Aug. 1-31.....	3		
Brown.....	do.....	1		
Crawford.....	do.....	2		
Dodge.....	do.....	1		
Jefferson.....	do.....	1		
Milwaukee.....	do.....	15		
Outagamie.....	do.....	1		
Price.....	do.....	1		
Winnebago.....	do.....	2		
Wood.....	do.....	3		
Total for State.....		30		
Grand total.....		287		

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

**MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLES FOR CERTAIN DISEASES,
CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR WEEK ENDED SEPT. 7, 1912.**

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Ty- phoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cities having over 500,000 inhabitants.												
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	194	8	2	.....	.....	6	1	34	19	41	2
Boston, Mass.	670,585	207	16	1	13	.....	8	.....	35	14	17	2
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	654	60	8	19	2	67	6	174	62	30	4
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	161	43	1	6	.....	13	.....	25	19	6	1
New York, N. Y.	1,229,764	1,229	764	12	604	.....	279	1	341	127	112	14
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	398	23	1	4	.....	18	2	75	44	31	6
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	149	27	.....	35	1	10	1	15	9	6	2
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	205	23	2	3	.....	5	.....	44	16	23	8
Cities having from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.												
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	104	11	.....	12	.....	6	1	37	13	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	195	18	4	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	97	4	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	10	18	8	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	116	13	2	5	.....	2	1	14	5	6	2
Newark, N. J.	347,469	95	15	.....	7	.....	2	.....	26	15	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.	339,075	120	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	23	15	13	2
Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.												
Jersey City, N. J.	237,779	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	5	3	.....	1
Providence, R. I.	224,326	56	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	7	.....
Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.												
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	33	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	4	3	1
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	47	8	1	3	2	8	.....	2	3	26	3
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	34	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	5	1	3	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	30	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7	1	14	.....
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	41	3	.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	1	5	1
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	28	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	3	5	1
Omaha, Nebr.	124,096	24	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	1
Richmond, Va.	127,628	51	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	6	3	6	1
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	77	10	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	8	8	3
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	38	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	1	2	1
Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.												
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	13	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	15	4	.....	3	1	3	.....	1	.....	2	1
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Camden, N. J.	94,538	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	27	2	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	4	3
Erie, Pa.	66,525	18	2	.....	13	.....	4	.....	6	3	1	.....
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	19	20	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	5	1
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	15	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	12	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	44	3	.....	1	.....	6	.....	2	2	3	.....
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	19	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	31	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	26	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	34	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	2	3	.....
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	24	1	.....	8	1	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	19	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Reading, Pa.	96,071	25	2	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....	2	7	.....
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	7	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	22	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	1	.....
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality table for certain diseases, cities of the United States, for week ended Sept. 7, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census, 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Con.												
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	13	2								2	
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	30	3		1				2	1		
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	34					5		4	3	2	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	25	5		1		2		2			2
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	19	7		1		2		2			
Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.												
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	11										
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	6										
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	10										
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	17							3	1		
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	3	1				2					
Butte, Mont.	39,165	17					1			2		
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604		1						2			
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	5					1					
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	7	1								1	
Danville, Ill.	27,871	8					2			2		
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	12	1							1	3	
Everett, Mass.	33,484	7			1		1			1	1	
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	17	1						1			
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	17	3	1	1					1	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	28		1						2		
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	10					1		1			
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227		3				2		1			
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	9							1	2		1
Lima, Ohio.	30,508	6										2
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	11					1		4	1	2	
Malden, Mass.	44,404	5			2							
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	14	3				1		2	1	6	1
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	30,919						1		1			
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280		3		2				6		3	
Newport, Ky.	30,309	9					2					
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	10							2			
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	10								2	3	1
Orange, N. J.	29,630	12	1				1		1			1
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	17		1							1	
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	12	1		1		3					
Racine, Wis.	38,002	18	2							1		
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	10							4	1	7	
San Diego, Cal.	39,578								2	2		
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	5										
Superior, Wis.	40,384	9	4							2		
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	18								1		
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	6	3				1					
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403		2						2			
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	17	10				1		1	1	4	1
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	9									1	
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	11	1							3	3	1
Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026	7	3								1	
Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants.												
Alameda, Cal.	23,833	3			1							
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	6							1			
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,191						1					
Braddock, Pa.	17,759		2		5		1				1	
Butler, Pa.	20,728		1						4		1	
Cambridge, Ohio.	11,327	4					2				2	
Carbondale, Pa.	17,040	5										
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	2					1					
Coffeyville, Kans.	12,687										2	
Columbus, Ga.	20,554	9		1						1		
Columbus, Ind.		4					2					
Concord, N. H.	21,497	11			1					1	1	1
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	7			1		1		3	1	1	

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality table for certain diseases, cities of the United States, for week ended Sept. 7, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census, 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Ty- phoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.												
Dunkirk, N. Y.		2										1
Harrison, N. J.	14,498	3										1
Homestead, Pa.	18,710	7			1							
La Fayette, Ind.	20,081	6									2	1
Lebanon, Pa.	19,240	23	2	1					20		1	
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	4										
Marlboro, Mass.	14,579	1	1	1								
Massillon, Ohio	23,870	1									1	
Medford, Mass.	23,150	7					1		1	2		
Melrose, Mass.	16,715	1										
Moline, Ill.	24,199	4	2						1			1
Montclair, N. J.	21,150	9							1			
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,857	4										
Newburyport, Mass.	19,240	6										1
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	9										
Northampton, Mass.	19,431	5										
Ottumwa, Iowa.	22,012	12					2				1	
Palmer, Mass.		2										
Plainfield, N. J.	22,550	5										
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.		1										
Steelton, Pa.	14,246	1										
South Bethlehem, Pa.		4	1									
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	18,924	6			1				1			
Woburn, Mass.	15,308	4	1								1	1

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, STATES OF THE UNITED STATES (Untabulated).

CONNECTICUT.—Month of August 1912. Population of reporting towns, 1,149,019. Total number of deaths from all causes 1,426, including diphtheria 11, measles 2, scarlet fever 3, tuberculosis, pulmonary, 98, typhoid fever 13. Cases reported: Diphtheria 81 in 26 towns, measles 50 in 18 towns, scarlet fever 45 in 17 towns, smallpox 1, in Naugatuck, tuberculosis 108 in 33 towns, typhoid fever 158 in 35 towns.

KANSAS.—Month of July, 1912. Population 1,690,949. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. The deaths include diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 1, typhoid fever 9. Cases reported: Diphtheria 20, measles 71, scarlet fever 67, smallpox 13, typhoid fever 119.

MICHIGAN.—Month of June, 1912. Population 2,810,173. Total number of deaths from all causes 2,818, including diphtheria 35, measles 9, scarlet fever 6, tuberculosis 189, typhoid fever 41.

Month of August, 1912. Cases of communicable diseases reported: Diphtheria 134, measles 44, scarlet fever 139, smallpox 9, tuberculosis 147, typhoid fever 217.

MINNESOTA.—Month of June, 1912. Population, 2,075,708. Total number of deaths from all causes, 1,511, including diphtheria 16, measles 2, scarlet fever 11, tuberculosis 179, typhoid fever 20.

NEW YORK.—Month of July, 1912. Population, 9,113,614. Total number of deaths from all causes, 11,347, including diphtheria 99, measles 95, scarlet fever 42, tuberculosis 1,202, typhoid fever, 79. Cases reported: Diphtheria, 270; measles, 3,576; scarlet fever, 745; smallpox, 33; tuberculosis, pulmonary or laryngeal, 2,607; typhoid fever, 511.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Population, 7,665, 111.

Mortality.—Month of June, 1912. Total number of deaths, 7,639. Typhoid fever, 64; scarlet fever, 45; diphtheria, 91; measles, 91; whooping cough, 77; influenza, 23; malaria, 1; tuberculosis of lungs, 660; tuberculosis of other organs, 108; cancer, 419; diabetes, 60; meningitis, 43; acute anterior poliomyelitis, 10; pneumonia, 570; diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years, 329; diarrhea and enteritis, over 2 years, 73; Bright's disease, 481; early infancy, 511; suicide, 79; accidents in mines, 86; railway injuries, 105; other forms of violence, 448; all other diseases, 3,265.

Morbidity.—Month of July, 1912. Total number of cases of communicable diseases reported, 7,459, including anterior poliomyelitis 21, anthrax 1, cerebrospinal meningitis 13, chickenpox 216, diphtheria 698, epidemic dysentery 1, erysipelas 63, German measles 27, malarial fever 10, measles 2,777, mumps 170, pneumonia 165, puerperal fever 2, scarlet fever 483, smallpox 8, tetanus 12, trachoma 5, tuberculosis 1,206, typhoid fever 661, whooping cough 920.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AZORES.

Plague at Terceira.

Information was received September 25 of the occurrence at Terceira of 3 cases of plague with 2 deaths during the previous two weeks.

Shanghai—Cholera Conditions Improving.

Acting Asst. Surg. Ransom reports, September 24, that cholera conditions at Shanghai are improving; that no recent cases have occurred among foreigners; and that the number of deaths from the disease among natives is decreasing.

This is the first report of cholera at Shanghai forwarded by the medical officer at that port.

CUBA.

Habana—Inspection of Vessels Clearing for United States.

Acting Asst. Surg. Wilson reports as follows regarding the inspection at Habana of vessels clearing for United States ports:

Week ended Sept. 7, 1912.

Bills of health issued.....	24
Vessels inspected and passed.....	20
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	849
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	490
Vessels fumigated to kill rats.....	9
Vessels fumigated by Cuban authorities under the supervision of United States Public Health Service.....	4
Vessels certified as complying with paragraph 35, United States quarantine regulations.....	11
Bills of health issued with recommendation fumigation of vessel on arrival at United States port.....	1
Vaccination certificates issued.....	3

GREAT BRITAIN.

Liverpool—Rat Destruction—Plague-Infected Rats.

The American consul reports September 23:

Rat extermination is systematically conducted and the authorities lately have employed additional force. Atlantic steamship lines have also employed professional rat catchers. Over 3,000 rats have been examined during the last 12 months. Only 3 rats were found infected with plague—1 April 30, 1 August 1, and 1 August 30. Of these 1 was from a vessel and 2 were from adjacent storehouses.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rodents for Plague Infection.

During the week ended August 24, 1912, 827 rats and mongoose were examined at Hilo and 1,802 at Honokaa. No plague infection was found.

At Honolulu during the same week 142 rats were examined. No plague infection was found.

The last case of human plague occurred at Pepeekeo, Hawaii, September 13, 1912. The last plague-infected rat was found at Olaa, Hawaii, September 9, 1912.

INDIA.

Calcutta—Cholera and Plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Allan reports: During the week ended July 20, 1912, there were reported at Calcutta 14 deaths from cholera and 7 from plague; in all Bengal, 7 cases of plague with 7 deaths; in all India, 330 cases of plague with 257 deaths.

ITALY.

Examination of Emigrants.

Surg. Geddings at Naples reports:

Vessels inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo week ended Aug. 31, 1912.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 28	Cretie.....	Boston.....	1,289	260	1,800
28	Saxonia.....	New York.....			
29	Torridge.....	Galveston.....			
30	America.....	Philadelphia.....	1,405	210	1,650
31	San Guglielmo.....	New York.....			
31	Mongibello.....	do.....			
	Total.....		2,694	470	3,540

MESSINA.

Aug. 29	Mongibello.....	New York.....			
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PALERMO.

Aug. 29	America.....	Philadelphia.....	422	400	250
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JAPAN.

Cholera on Steamships.

Surg. Irwin at Yokohama reported, August 21: The steamship *Otaru Maru* arrived at Nagasaki August 21 from Shanghai with a case of cholera on board in the person of a member of the crew. On August 21 the steamship *Yokohama Maru* arrived at Moji with a case of cholera in the person of a first-class passenger.

Dr. Irwin further reported September 2: To August 29 vessels have arrived at Japanese ports with cholera on board as follows: At Moji, *Yokohama Maru*, 2 cases, *Mexico Maru*, 4 cases; at Nagasaki, *Penza*, 1 case; *Seiun Maru*, 4 cases; at Kuchinotsu, *Otaru Maru*, 1 case.

Measures Against Importation of Cholera.

The Japanese authorities have issued the following instructions to vessels bound for Shanghai, which has been recognized as a cholera-infected place:

1. To purchase no drinking water, vegetables, fruits, raw fish, milk, etc., at Shanghai.
2. To prohibit the landing of the crews except in case of necessity.
3. To give warning to the passengers to avoid landing if possible.
4. To pay special attention to the condition of health of the passengers embarking at Shanghai.

PORTO RICO.

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports:

Rats examined Sept. 7 to 14, 1912.

Place.	Rats examined.	Rats found infected.	Rats found suspicious.
All Porto Rico.....	1,677		
San Juan municipality:			
San Juan.....	131		
Puerto de Tierra.....	58	2	
Santurce.....	336		

A summary of the plague situation to September 14, 1912, including human and rodent cases reported or discovered, was as follows: Rats examined, 15,235; rats found infected, 62; human cases, 56; deaths, 36.

Inspections made Aug. 31 to Sept. 14, 1912.

Inspections.	Aug. 31 to Sept. 7, 1912.	Sept. 7 to 14, 1912.
Buildings inspected:		
Mayaguez.....	236	263
Ponce.....		300
San Juan.....		205
Cars inspected.....	339	161
Packages of freight fumigated.....	858	1,131
Packages of freight repacked.....	129	166
Packages of freight inspected and passed.....	12,987	13,925
Oxcarts and wagons carrying outgoing overland freight inspected.....	254	227
Packages inspected.....	8,116	6,309
Packages fumigated.....		1
Packages repacked.....	484	331
Total packages inspected.....	8,600	6,623
Express packages inspected.....	476	
Express packages repacked.....	172	
Express packages fumigated.....		
Rats found in freight and express packages inspected.....	2	4

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Mersina—Port Declared Free from Cholera.

Consul Nathan reports that Mersina was officially declared free from cholera August 14, 1912.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 27, 1912.

[These tables include cases and deaths recorded in reports received by the Surgeon General, Public Health Service, from American consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Amoy.....	July 7-27.....		39	
Do.....	July 28-Aug. 10...		10	
Dalny.....				Aug. 23-29, 3 cases on s. s. Nitsubo Maru and 1 case on s. s. Kobe Maru from Shanghai.
Shanghai.....	Aug. 4-11.....	1		
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Rembang, Province....	May 31-June 6....	1	2	
Semarang.....	June 10-20.....	1	1	
Surabaya.....	June 7-18.....	7	5	
Sumatra—				
Padangsche, Upper-land Section Agam.	May 26-June 22 ¹ ..	37	35	
India:				
Bassein.....	July 1-20.....	14	8	
Bombay.....	Aug. 11-17.....	44	33	
Calcutta.....	July 14-Aug. 3....		104	
Karachi.....	Aug. 14-17.....	34	22	
Do.....	Aug. 18-24.....	52		Nearly all fatal.
Madras.....	Aug. 11-17.....	14	11	
Maulmain.....	July 1-27.....	1	1	
Indo China:				
Saigon.....	July 30-Aug. 12...	86	84	
Japan:				
Kuchinotsu.....				Aug. 21-29, 1 case on s. s. Otaru Maru from Shanghai.
Moji.....				Aug. 21-29, 2 cases on s. s. Yokohama Maru, and 4 cases on s. s. Mexico Maru from Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....				Aug. 21-29, 1 case on s. s. Penza, 4 cases on s. s. Seiun Maru, and 1 case on s. s. Otaru Maru from Shanghai.
Russia:				
Vitebsk.....				The cases of cholera noted on pp. 1257-1584 upon investigation proved not to have been cholera.
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar.....	Aug. 5-14.....	35	17	Outbreak in the native prison. Only 1 case in the city.

PLAGUE.

Azores:				
Terceira.....	Sept. 11-25.....	3	2	
China:				
Hongkong.....	July 28-Aug. 17...	23	21	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Paseroean Residency..	May 12-June 29...	28	33	Not previously reported.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	July 28-Aug. 26...	6	3	
Port Said.....	Aug. 5-20.....	1	1	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	July 28-Aug. 27...	2		
Behera.....	Aug. 1-11.....	1		
Charkieh.....	Aug. 8-27.....	1		
Dakahlia.....	Aug. 8.....	1	1	
Germany:				
Hamburg.....				Sept. 2-5, 2 cases on s. s. Bellaïsla from Rosario via Cape Verde Islands.
India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 11-17.....	15	14	
Calcutta.....	July 14-Aug. 3....		22	
Karnachi.....	Aug. 11-17.....	1	1	
Indo China:				
Saigon.....	July 30-Aug. 12...	14	13	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Aug. 4-17.....	10		
Porto Rico.....				Sept. 12-14, 5 deaths not previously reported.

¹ Bulletin Quarantenaire d'Egypte, Aug. 22 and 28, 1912.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 27, 1912.

SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	July 1-31.....	5		
Constantine.....	do.....	26		
Oran.....	do.....	15		
Australia:				
Sydney.....				July 7: One case from Hongkong via Manila; vessel detained at North Head quarantine station.
China:				
Hongkong.....	July 28-Aug. 3....	1		
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Surabaya.....	July 24.....			About 10 cases daily.
Great Britain:				
London.....	Aug. 24-31.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 11-17.....	3	3	
Calcutta.....	July 14-Aug. 3....		7	
Madras.....	Aug. 11-17.....	1	1	
Indo China:				
Saigon.....	Aug. 6-12.....	3	2	
Mexico:				
San Luis Potosi.....	July 7-13.....	1	1	
Philippine Islands.....				First quarter, 1912: Cases, 366; deaths, 0.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Aug. 11-31.....	12		
Russia:				
Batoum.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Odessa.....	Aug. 11-31.....	4		
St. Petersburg.....	Aug. 11-17.....	7	1	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	June 22-28.....	1		
Spain:				
Madrid.....	Aug. 1-31.....		2	
Valencia.....	Aug. 25-31.....	8	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	July 27-Aug. 3....	1	1	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 1....		11	

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 20, 1912.

[For reports received from Dec. 30, 1911, to June 28, 1912, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 28, 1912. In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary—				
Csongrad, district Mindszent.....	July 17-22.....	1	1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 19-25.....	1		In the port.
China:				
Amoy.....	June 16-July 6....	9	8	June 1-20, present in vicinity.
Hoihow.....	July 5.....			Present. The seaport of the island of Hainan.
Swatow.....	July 20-25.....	3	1	Among Europeans June 1-22, sporadic cases occurring in the port.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	June 16-Aug. 3....	3	3	
Rembang, Province ..	July 4.....			Present.
Surabaya.....	Mar. 23-June 5....	7	3	
Sumatra—				
Bovenlandes, Province.	June 27-July 4....			Do.
Tapanoei, Province ..	July 11.....			Do.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 20, 1912.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 5-June 25....	21	18	
Bombay.....	May 19-Aug. 10....	1,765	1,385	
Calcutta.....	May 5-July 13....		334	Apr. 21-27, 87 deaths. Received out of date.
Madras.....	May 10-Aug. 10....	21	16	Madras Presidency, May 1-June 30: Cases, 15,858; deaths, 9,104.
Maulmain.....	May 5-June 25....	19	19	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-June 30....	68	48	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-July 29....	538	421	
Italy:				
Sardinia—				
Cagliari.....	Aug. 14-27....	16	5	
Japan:				
Formosa.....				Total June 16-Aug. 3: 57 cases, 29 deaths.
Kelung.....	June 27.....			Epidemic.
Miyako Islands.....	July 10.....	81		
Nagasaki.....				Aug. 10-13, 2 cases among the personnel of vessel of the Russian volunteer fleet.
Russian Empire:				
Astrakhan.....	June 11-July 27....	6	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-July 13....		998	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 12-July 27....	55	49	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Sept. 6.....			Present.
Damascus.....	July 18-23....	7	4	Present in vicinity.
Do.....	July 31-Aug. 3....	4	3	
Provinces—				
Adana—				
Adana.....	May 14-Aug. 1....	17	12	
Ak Keupru.....	Apr. 8-June 13....	12	6	
Ayas.....	June 11-24....	12	4	
Bor.....	May 28-June 15....	6	4	
Djihan.....	do.....	11	1	
Dorach Bache.....	do.....	4	5	
Oula Kichla.....	May 28-July 6....	5	10	
Sis.....	May 28-June 15....	5	5	
Tarsus.....	May 28-June 24....	10	3	
Aleppo—				
Aleppo.....	May 19-Aug. 1....	304	266	
Alexandretta.....	May 28-Aug. 1....	8	3	
Amk.....	July 1-6.....	5	4	
Aintab.....	July 1-Aug. 1....	7	4	
Antioch.....	Apr. 17-Aug. 6....	22	22	
Arka.....	Apr. 17.....	10	4	
Delbeston.....	July 23-Aug. 1....	1		
Gisser.....	July 7-13.....	13	6	
Harem.....	June 23-July 22....	39	31	
Hersem.....	July 1-6.....	5	4	
Idlib.....	June 23-29....	4	3	
Kendige.....	do.....	4		
Killis.....	June 16-Aug. 1....	34	19	
Kiriquil.....	July 14-22....	2	2	
Marneh.....	June 15-Aug. 1....	192	88	
Sarenda.....	July 1-6.....	7	6	
Talacrin.....	do.....	3	3	
Mersina.....	June 9-July 28....	40	33	
Zanzibar.....	Aug. 10.....			Present.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Manaos.....	June 2-Aug. 24....	6	31	
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16-May 31....		8	
Chile:				
Toco district.....	May 1-16.....	62	17	
Tocopilla.....	May 1-June 17....	502	195	Total Jan. 28-June 17: Cases, 1,072; deaths, 374, including report, p. 1058, Pt. I.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	July 14-20.....		1	From up Magdalena River.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 20, 1912.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador:				
Bucay.....	June 1-15.....	1	.....
Chobo.....	June 15-30.....	2	1	
Duran.....	May 1-June 30.....	2	1	
Guayaquil.....	do.....	45	27	
Milagro.....	May 16-June 30.....	10	6	
Naranjito.....	May 1-June 30.....	6	4	
Yaguachi.....	May 16-June 30.....	2	1	
Mexico:				
Espita.....	Apr. 25-30.....	1	.....
Frontera.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 7.....	7	2	Aug. 19-21, 2 cases and 1 death on the Swedish schooner Valkyrie.
Merida.....	July 14-25.....	2	1	From Motul, 29 miles distant.
San Juan Bautista.....	June 23-Aug. 31.....	30	8	Total May 4-Sept. 7: Cases, 52; deaths 23, including previous reports.
Peru:				
Iquitos.....	Jan. 1-May 31.....	.....	42	Endemic. Year 1908, deaths, 11; 1910, 1; 1911, 76.
Do.....	July 1-31.....	.....	1	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	May 1-July 31.....	.....	7	July 22, 3 cases from El Valle; 1 case from Villa de Cura, about 29 miles distant; and to July 31, 2 other cases. Caracas, Aug. 31, 1 case.
Cua.....	July 20.....	.....	.....	Present.
La Guaira.....	May 1.....	1	.....
La Victoria.....	.....	.....	.....	Endemic. July 20, present.
Macuto.....	June 1.....	1	1	
Maquetia.....	June 17-Aug. 31.....	8	8	

PLAGUE.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	July 12.....	.....	1	In Hospital El Kettar, in vicinity. Pneumonic.
Le Ruisseau.....	July 9-13.....	.....	5	4 miles from Algiers. Pneumonic.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	July 1.....	.....	1	From s. s. India.
Oman—Maskat.....	June 1-22.....	1	.....
Austria-Hungary:				
Trieste.....	July 14-25.....	2	.....	In isolation hospital from steamship Amphitrite from Mersina via Port Said and Alexandria.
Brasil:				
Nitheroy.....	Mar. 25.....	8	2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 23-29.....	1	.....
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 26-Aug. 10.....	21	12	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 20-June 1.....	46	40	May 18-June 15, present in the magistracies of Fungshun, Cayung, and Puning.
Do.....	June 2-July 27.....	.....	192	Present May 18-June 29 in Amoy and vicinity.
Ampo.....	May 18-June 29.....	.....	.....	Present.
Canton.....	July 1-10.....	.....	.....	May 18, present. 45 cases daily. Mainly among children.
Chefu.....	June 2-8.....	.....	.....	2 deaths on s. s. Cheongshing between Tientsin and Taku.
Eng Chhun.....	July 6.....	.....	.....	Present. 100 miles inland from Amoy, and prevalent in the surrounding country.
Hongkong.....	May 12-July 27.....	1,362	1,116	
Packhol.....	May 1-29.....	.....	35	
Tientsin.....	June 2-8.....	1	1	From s. s. Cheongshing from Hongkong.
Wenchang.....	June 4.....	.....	.....	On the island of Hainan, 10 to 20 cases daily.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 29, 1912.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	July 4-27.....	3	2	
Dutch East Indies.....				May 12-June 29: Cases, 66; deaths, 56; in the eastern part.
Java—				
Provinces—				
Kediri.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 6....	2	2	
Madiven.....	do.....	3	3	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	4	2	
Egypt.....				Total, June 1-July 2: Cases, 748; deaths, 389, including report, p. 1069, Pt. I.
Alexandria.....	May 27-July 27....	11	1	
Port Said.....	May 29-Aug. 4....	7		
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 25-July 28....	14	7	
Behera.....	July 31.....	1		
Beni Souef.....	May 30-July 28....	13	10	
Charkieh.....	Apr. 28-Aug. 7....	10	4	
Fayoum.....	Apr. 28-Aug. 1....	50	26	
Galloubeh.....	Apr. 23-Aug. 1....	2		
Girgeh.....	May 26-Aug. 6....	52	42	
Minieh.....	May 27-July 30....	39	11	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	July 26.....	1		
Hawaii:				
Pepeekeo.....	Sept. 13.....	1	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-Aug. 10....	295	232	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 21-July 13....		434	
Karachi.....	Apr. 1-June 24....	60	60	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-June 30....	157	142	
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	Apr. 21-June 29....	1,878	1,538	
Madras Presidency.....	do.....	110	88	
Bengal.....	do.....	564	553	
Bihar and Orissa.....	do.....	5,346	4,658	
United Provinces.....	do.....	7,386	6,900	
Punjab.....	do.....	15,865	13,028	
Burma.....	do.....	344	318	
Central Provinces.....	Apr. 21-May 25....	283	238	
Mysore State.....	Apr. 21-June 29....	154	123	
Hyderabad State.....	do.....	218	176	
Central India.....	Apr. 21-May 25....	276	227	
Rajputana and Ajmere Merwara.....	Apr. 21-June 29....	570	474	
Kashmir.....	do.....	289	170	Total for India, Apr. 21-June 29: Cases, 33,283; deaths, 28,491.
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-July 29....	43	28	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Apr. 22-July 13....	87	69	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 7-June 23....	23	4	
Morocco:				
Casablanca.....	Sept. 12.....	1		
Persia:				
Bushir.....	May 12-June 15....	130	116	Total Feb. 4-June 15: Cases, 1,045; deaths, 719, including report, p. 1060, Pt. I. June 1-7, on the route to Shiraz, 4 fatal cases.
Philippine Islands:				
Iloilo.....	July 5.....	1	1	
Manila.....	June 14-Aug. 10....	4	4	
Mariveles quarantine station.....	Apr. 30-May 7....	1	1	From s. s. Talsang from Amoy.
Porto Rico.....				Total June 14-Sept. 12: Cases, 57; deaths, 31.
Arroyo.....	June 22.....	1		On the schooner Guillermo from San Juan.
Carolina.....	June 25-July 19....	2	2	
Dorado.....	July 15.....	1	1	
Loiza.....	June 28.....	1	1	
San Juan.....	June 21-Sept. 11....	26	17	Total June 14-Sept. 11: Cases, 38; deaths, 17.
Santurce.....	June 22-Aug. 5....	13	3	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 20, 1912.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russian Empire:				
Districts—				
Libistchensky—				
Balaptubek.....	May 15-June 2....	2	2	
Karabas.....	.....do.....	5	2	
Do.....	June 3-16.....	8	10	
Kudeymula.....	May 27-June 16....	5	5	
Ural—				
Tschelirtinsky....	May 20-June 16....	13	11	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-July 13....	.....	2	
South Africa:				
Durban.....				Jan. 14-June 21: Cases, 32; deaths, 26, including report, p. 1060, Pt. I.
Straits Settlements:				
Kuala Lumpur.....	Apr. 15.....	3	1	
Singapore.....	May 5-July 20....	17	11	
Turkey in Asia:				
Adalia.....	May 28-July 6....	3	3	
Basra.....	May 20.....	1	1	
Jiddah.....	May 18.....	1	.....
West Indies:				
Trinidad.....				Total Apr. 1-June 13: Cases, 11; deaths, 7, including report, p. 1060, Pt. I; 3 of these cases were in Tunapuna.
Do.....	July 2-11.....	2	.....
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	June 1-July 22....	4	4	
At sea.....	July 15-20.....	3	.....	On s. s. Ezan Maru en route from Miike, Japan, to Hongkong.

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	Jan. 1-June 30....	28	.....
Constantine.....	Apr. 1-June 30....	25	.....
Oran.....	May 1-June 30....	8	.....
Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 18-24.....	.....	1	
Australia:				
Fremantle quarantine station.	Apr. 19.....	1	.....	From s. s. Malwa from London via Colombo.
Townsville.....	May 24.....	.....	.....	1 case on s. s. Yawata Maru from Japan.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia.....	May 12-July 27....	21	.....
Galicia.....	May 12-Aug. 10....	22	.....
Vienna.....	July 14-Aug. 3....	1	.....
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16-May 31....	.....	93	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-July 27....	16	6	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	May 1-June 30....	7	.....
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	July 14-20.....	1	.....
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax.....	July 7-13.....	1	.....
Ontario—				
Ottawa.....	June 9-15.....	1	.....
Windsor.....	June 12-22.....	2	.....
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	June 16-Aug. 17....	18	.....
Quebec.....	July 23-Aug. 24....	3	.....
Chile:				
Coquimbo.....	May 26-Aug. 3....	61	13	Mar. 1-May 1, 30 cases.
La Serena.....	Nov. 30-May 7....	300	40	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 21-June 8....	.....	.....	Present in vicinity.
Chungking.....	May 5-July 27....	.....	.....	Present.
Dalny.....	June 23-July 13....	2	1	
Hongkong.....	May 12-July 20....	28	13	
Nanking.....	May 19-July 20....	.....	.....	Do.
Shanghai.....	May 28-July 28....	6	16	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 2-8.....	.....	1	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 20, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	May 14-July 8....	9	4	
Port Said.....	May 14-27.....	2	1	
France:				
Marseille.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Nantes.....	June 17-July 6....	4		
Paris.....	June 2-Aug. 3....	7	1	
Germany.....				Total June 2-Aug. 10: 31 cases.
Great Britain:				
Bristol.....	June 22-Aug. 3....	2	1	
Liverpool.....	June 2-8.....	1		
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	July 9-13.....	1		
Honduras.....	July 19-31.....			Present in vicinity of the terminus and along the Honduras National Railway.
La Pimienta.....	July 29.....			Present.
Portorillas.....	July 31.....			Do.
Santa Barbara.....	July 29.....			Do.
Zacapa.....	do.....			Do.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-Aug. 10....	205	163	
Calcutta.....	May 5-July 6.....		17	Apr. 21-27, 2 cases.
Karachi.....	May 19-Aug. 10....	3	3	
Madras.....	May 19-Aug. 3....	17	9	
Maulmain.....	Jan. 1-July 6.....		117	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-June 30....	203	77	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-22.....	7	3	
Italy:				
Leghorn.....	June 9-July 6.....	9		
Messina.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Naples.....	June 2-Aug. 10....	23	2	
Palermo.....	May 26-Aug. 17....	6	2	
Rome.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 6....	1	1	
Turin.....	June 3-9.....	1		
Venice.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31....	40	9	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	June 3-23.....	3		
Java:				
Batavia.....	May 12-July 14....	41	13	
Surabaya.....	Apr. 1-30.....	155	70	June 4-17, still epidemic, but decreasing.
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	June 9-Sept. 8....		13	
Chihuahua.....	Mar. 4-Aug. 4.....	112	52	
Durango.....	June 1-Aug. 31....	1	2	
Frontera.....	July 7-11.....	1		
Guadalajara.....	June 9-Aug. 31....	7	4	
Guaymas.....	July 14-20.....			Present in small towns in vicinity.
Juarez.....	June 16-22.....		1	
Mazatlan.....	June 19-July 16....		4	Total Jan. 1-June 30: Deaths 29.
Minatitlan.....	July 29.....	2		Aug. 21, still present.
Mexico.....	May 19-July 27....	348	158	
Piedras Negras.....	Sept. 1-7.....		1	32 miles from Veracruz on the Veracruz & Pacific R. R.
Puerto Mexico.....	July 11-29.....	5	2	
Salina Cruz.....	June 29-Aug. 31....	23	5	
San Geronimo.....	Aug. 1.....			Present.
San Luis Potosi.....	Apr. 7-July 13....	6	10	
Tehuantepec.....	Aug. 1-21.....			Do.
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	July 14-Aug. 7....	7		
Peru:				
Callao.....	May 19-June 29....			Do.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 27-Aug. 10....	35		
Russia:				
Libau.....	May 14-Aug. 4....	1	1	
Do.....	June 22-28.....		2	
Moscow.....	May 19-June 22....	19	3	
Odessa.....	May 19-July 27....	13	5	
Reval.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Riga.....	June 9-29.....	8		May 1-31, 2 deaths.
St. Petersburg.....	May 27-Aug. 10....	73	23	
Warsaw.....	Apr. 21-June 22....	42	19	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-July 13....		72	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 29, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	May 17-23.....	1		
South Africa:				
Durban.....	Apr. 28-July 27...	21	4	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	June 1-July 31....		6	
Barcelona.....	July 1-Aug. 9.....		3	
Cadiz.....	May 1-July 31....		5	
Madrid.....	July 1-31.....		3	
Malaga.....	do.....		3	
Seville.....	June 1-July 31....		15	
Valencia.....	June 2-July 27....	86	4	
Straits Settlements.	July 14-20.....	2	2	
Penang.....	June 23-July 20...	4	1	
Singapore.....	May 5-July 27....	13	7	
Switzerland:				
Berne.....	May 5-11.....	2		
Geneva.....	do.....	1		
Lucerne.....	May 12-18.....	1		
Neuchatel.....	do.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	May 26-Aug. 24...	135		
Dardanelles.....	June 23-Aug. 24...		13	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	May 27-Aug. 24...		142	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Venezuela:				
La Guaira.....	June 6.....	1		

MORTALITY.

WEEKLY MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN AND INSULAR CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cerebrospinal meningitis.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Plague.	Pollomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Tuberculosis.	Typhoid fever.
Amsterdam.....	Aug. 24	583,380	109								19	1
Do.....	Aug. 31		112			2					17	
Aix la Chapelle.....	Aug. 17	157,997	57			1					4	
Algiers.....	Aug. 31	180,000	72	1							8	1
Athens.....	Aug. 24	250,000	77						1		14	2
Batavia.....	Aug. 10	217,630			2							1
Barcelona.....	Aug. 31	591,272	315		2					2	22	6
Barmen.....	Aug. 17	171,300	35		1				1		4	
Belgrade.....	Aug. 31	90,050	41		1				3			
Bergen.....	Aug. 30	87,500	19		1			1	1		3	2
Berlin.....	Aug. 27	2,077,099	505		5				3		79	
Birmingham.....	Sept. 7	850,947	183		1				4		20	
Bombay.....	Aug. 7	979,445	801	33	14					3	67	
Bradford.....	Aug. 31	289,618	71		1				1		5	2
Do.....	Aug. 24		64		1						7	
Bremen.....	do.....	246,850	87		3						14	1
Breslau.....	Aug. 17	529,617	149						1		22	
Brussels.....	Aug. 31	745,380	161		1				1		20	1
Calcutta.....	July 20	896,067	374	14	7					3	21	
Do.....	July 27		429	49	7					1	38	
Do.....	Aug. 3		431	41	8					3	27	
Catania.....	Sept. 6	207,000	69								4	1
Chemnitz.....	Aug. 31	307,200	75		1				1		9	
Christiania.....	Aug. 31	247,488	6		1						5	
Cienfuegos.....	do.....	33,578	11		1							
Cologne.....	Aug. 30	531,616	153								17	
Colombo.....	Aug. 10	227,026	110								18	3
Colon.....	Aug. 31	17,359	18	1	1							
Constantinople.....	Sept. 1	1,300,000	206		1				3	11	27	3
Copenhagen.....	Aug. 31	468,000	97						1		14	

MORTALITY—Continued.
Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cerebrospinal meningitis.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Plague.	Poliomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Tuberculosis.	Typhoid fever.	Typhus fever.
Dresden.....	Aug. 24	559,300	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	21	.....	1
Dublin.....	Aug. 31	405,536	122	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	18	.....	.....
Dundee.....	do.	165,300	56	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 7	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Edinburgh.....	Aug. 31	321,200	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....
Georgetown.....	Aug. 24	57,577	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	Sept. 1	25,367	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax.....	Sept. 7	46,000	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Glasgow.....	Sept. 6	785,600	220	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	Aug. 24	953,079	219	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1	.....
Do.....	Aug. 31	.....	238	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	22	.....	.....
Kingston, Jamaica.....	do.	57,379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hongkong.....	Aug. 3	336,488	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Karachi.....	Aug. 17	157,290	164	.....	22	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 24	.....	235	.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Konigsberg.....	do.	253,400	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....
Leeds.....	Sept. 7	445,568	94	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....
Leghorn.....	Aug. 31	104,000	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Leipzig.....	Aug. 24	605,755	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	.....	.....
Libau.....	Aug. 25	84,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Liege.....	Aug. 31	168,764	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
London.....	do.	7,340,079	1,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Madras.....	Aug. 17	518,661	461	.....	11	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Manchester.....	Aug. 31	714,427	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monterey.....	Sept. 8	100,000	49	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Messina.....	Aug. 31	127,000	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Montreal.....	Sept. 14	466,197	183	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	15	1	.....
Munich.....	Aug. 10	610,000	141	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Aug. 24	269,193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Nottingham.....	do.	262,563	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	7	.....
Nuremberg.....	July 20	354,365	106	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Nottingham.....	Aug. 31	262,563	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Nuremberg.....	July 27	354,365	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Odessa.....	Aug. 17	600,000	197	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 24	.....	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	27	.....	5
Do.....	Aug. 31	.....	184	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	28	.....	.....
Ottawa.....	do.	90,000	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....
Palermo.....	Aug. 17	340,000	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	1	3
Do.....	Aug. 31	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....
Paris.....	do.	2,888,110	713	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	181	4	.....
Prague.....	Aug. 24	225,817	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Quebec.....	Sept. 7	78,200	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	Aug. 24	46,000	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
St. Petersburg.....	Aug. 17	1,990,500	976	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	10	1	106	23	.....
Santiago de Cuba.....	Aug. 31	58,544	30	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
St. Johns, Newfoundland.....	Sept. 7	33,000	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Sept. 14	12,500	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Shanghai.....	Aug. 11	500,000	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	33	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 18	.....	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	36	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 25	.....	312	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
Singapore.....	Aug. 3	303,328	222	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	31	1	.....
Southampton.....	Aug. 31	120,896	18	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Stettin.....	Aug. 24	240,000	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Stockton.....	do.	346,599	79	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Stoke-on-Trent.....	Aug. 31	237,153	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Tampico.....	Aug. 20	23,452	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Tientsin.....	Aug. 17	465,000	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Toronto.....	Sept. 7	392,000	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....
Trieste.....	Aug. 24	235,999	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Tripoli.....	Aug. 25	50,000	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Turin.....	Sept. 1	430,770	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1	.....
Valencia.....	Aug. 31	235,000	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....
Vancouver.....	do.	110,000	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Veracruz.....	do.	32,000	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....
Vienna.....	Aug. 17	2,081,335	486	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	74	.....	.....
Vladivostok.....	June 28	94,929	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Do.....	July 13	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
West Hartlepool.....	Aug. 24	63,932	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg.....	Sept. 14	166,553	53	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ 52 cases, nearly all fatal.

MORTALITY FOREIGN AND INSULAR COUNTRIES AND CITIES
(Un tabulated).

ALGERIA—Oran.—Month of July, 1912. Population, 123,086. Total number of deaths from all causes 218, including tuberculosis 25, typhoid fever 5, typhus fever 1.

CANADA—Frederickton.—Period May 1 to September 9, 1912. Population, 7,117. Total number of deaths from all causes 36, including tuberculosis 8, typhoid fever 1.

Hamilton.—Month of August, 1912. Population, 83,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 157, including tuberculosis 7, typhoid fever 1.

Sherbrooke.—Month of August, 1912. Population 17,700. Total number of deaths from all causes 32, including diphtheria 1, tuberculosis 7.

FRANCE—St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended August 15, 1912. Population 140,423. Total number of deaths from all causes 103, including diphtheria 1, measles 2, tuberculosis 14.

GERMANY—Strassburg.—Month of July, 1912. Population 182,426. Total number of deaths from all causes 218, including diphtheria 1, measles 4, scarlet fever 2, tuberculosis 35.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Week ended August 17, 1912.

England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 95 great towns correspond to an annual rate of 11.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 17,639,881.

Ireland.—The deaths registered in 21 principal town districts correspond to an annual rate of 13.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,157,014. The lowest rate was recorded at Londonderry, viz, 2.5, and the highest at Ballymena, viz, 36.8 per 1,000.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 18 principal towns correspond to an annual rate of 13.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 2,182,400. The lowest rate was recorded at Motherwell, viz, 2.5, and the highest at Perth, viz, 23.1 per 1,000. The total number of deaths from all causes was 546, including diphtheria 6, measles 7, scarlet fever 4, typhoid fever 1.

ITALY—Catania.—Month of August, 1912. Population 127,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 159, including measles 1, scarlet fever 6, tuberculosis 3.

ITALY—Milan.—Month of July, 1912. Population 602,236. Total number of deaths from all causes 152, including diphtheria 1, measles 1, tuberculosis 130, typhoid fever 15.

Month of August, 1912. Population 602,236. Total number of deaths from all causes 144, including diphtheria 4, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 100, typhoid fever 36.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of August, 1912. Population 53,739. Total number of deaths from all causes 122, including scarlet fever 3, tuberculosis 11, typhoid fever 3.

PERU—*Iquitos*.—Month of July, 1912. Population 15,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 42, including tuberculosis 3, yellow fever 1.

TAHITI.—Four weeks ended August 16, 1912. Population 4,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 5. No deaths from contagious diseases.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

RUPERT BLUE,
*Surgeon General,
United States Public Health Service.*

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